North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 456. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re MICHAEL DOYLE *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re BENG TIACK *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LEVY will sign my name by procuration, from this date.

J. W. LEWIS.

tf Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOURILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23-p Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo.* Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY,
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON Goods of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS PEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE is authorised to sign our Firm.

P. F. CAMA & Co.

23ap Shanghai, 31st March, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of nett. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Tarolinta.*

Appiy on board.

tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. } in 3 doz. Cases.
do. Golden do. }
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes; Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide.	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London. (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy.

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.*2.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo,.....	2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".....	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.....	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ...	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1859,
In addition to the former matter, it contains a Diary of 4 days to a page.

LIST OF HONGS & RESIDENTS,
corrected to *31st December*, 1858.

North-China Herald, Office,

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. For particulars apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CHAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. HIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *vid* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Shanghai*, Capt. J. G. Gribble, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 27th April, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,800 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Monday, the 25th April*, and Packets at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 18th April, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Feb. 26	Singapore, ...	April 2
Bombay, ...	Mar. 16	Hongkong, ...	April 12
Calcutta, ...	—	New York.....	Feby. 12
Galle, ...	Mar. 24		

Mail of 10th March from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 24th inst.—Shanghai, 1st May. Last year it was received on 2d of May, per *Formosa*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, Dec. 30 { Received per post
Shanghai, „ 22 { *vid* Marseilles,.. Feb. 11
{ *vid* Southampton, „ 15
Hongkong, Jan. 15 { Per Electric Telegraph,
Shanghai, „ 8 { Feb. 21.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 22d April, 1859.		*Ending 22d April, 1858.*	
15,—Max. 75	Min. 48	Max. 64	Min. 41
16,— „ 77	„ 40	„ 62	„ 42
17,— „ 74	„ 54	„ 67	„ 47
18,— „ 75	„ 58	„ 67	„ 50
19,— „ 74	„ 61	„ 75	„ 52
20,— „ 64	„ 51	„ 82	„ 54
21,— „ 64	„ 49	„ 80	„ 58
22,— „ 65	„ 50	„ 78	„ 49

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.....No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa	New Patna High Nos.	Low Nos.	Old Patna
April	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
15—445 a 450		.535 a 540	.530 a 535	.520 a 525
16—445 a 450		.535 a 540	.530 a 535	.520 a 525nl.
17—450	—	.545 a 550	.535 a 540	.530 —
18—450	—	.545 a 550	.535 a 540	.530 —
19—450	—	.545 a 550	.535 a 540	.530 — nl.
20—445	—	.545 a 550	.535 a 540	.525 — nl.
21—445 a 450		.545 a 550	.540 a 545	.530 —
22—445 —		..... 545 a 550		.....540 a 545

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—April 22d, *Conradine Lackmann*, (Ham. sh.), Quedens, from Hongkong; *Mary & Louisa*, (Am. bq.), Jones, from Japan, and *Bride of the Seas*, (Br. sh.), Donald, from Japan.

DEPARTED.—April 22d, *Egmont*, (Br. sh.), Gibson, for ———, and *Norden*, (Swed. sh.), Windaufra, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Shanghai*, Messrs. Hotchkiss, Bradley, Edward, Walker, Pinçé, Froget, Burgey, Carvalho, Souza, and V. Norowjee.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, H. B. Burneston, R.N., and 4 Seamen invalids of H. M. S. *Highflyer*. Per *Hellen*, Messrs. Lamond, Crawford, Gerard, Musson, Duddell, and Smith. Per *Yangtsze*, Messrs. J. Dent, and E. Webb.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

March 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. Cobb.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Messrs. J. R. Haines, G. Stokes, Middleton, Frazer, Eusden, Fletcher, McDonald, Hare, Dr. Wyburg, Jukes, Wyse, Mayers, Hope, and Ellis, Miss Cole.

For Singapore, Hon'ble F. W. Bruce, Messrs. Rumbold, St. Clair, and Wyndham, Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Mr. J. W. Ashby, (Secretary), Lieut. G. A. Douglas, (Flag).

March 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. W. G. Howell, Mrs. Elmstone and infant.

For Hongkong, Revd. J. C. Armistead, Messrs. Heard, Heard Jr., and J. Moul Jr.

THE *Kingston*, erroneously reported "*Kingstown*" in our last, floated off the North Bank with the springs and is now in harbour.

THE North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Library Rooms on Tuesday evening last.

The Librarian announced the receipt of several donations of books, and amongst them some volumes of Transactions &c., from the Royal Asiatic Society of London, and one volume from Dr. Liharzik, a Physician living in Vienna, which, in a letter accompanying the same, he stated to have sent as a recognition of the attention paid by the Shanghai Society to the gentlemen of the Austrian Scientific Commission, of the *Novara*, during their visit to Shanghai.

A vote of thanks, to the respective donors of these contributions to the Library, was carried unanimously.

The editorial Committee reported that the last sheet of the Second Number of the Society's Journal was in press, and would soon be published.

Dr. Macgowan communicated a Note describing an asylum for domestic animals at Hangchau. Hitherto it had been supposed that Institutions of that character were to be met with only in India.

A discussion on floods and chronology was introduced by Dr. Macgowan, giving some communications respecting Yu the Great, and his descendants, who to this day have in charge the Patriarch's tomb in the suburbs of Shaouhing, a city between Hangchau and Ningpo. The Austrian Scientific Commission, in their recent visit to this Port, made enquiries respecting the Great Yu, which Dr. Macgowan's long and intimate acquaintance with the family—a family of some forty-six centuries standing—enabled him to answer. Ta Yu, or Yu the Great, founder of the Hia, the first Chinese Dynasty, like Menes the protomonarch of Egypt, performed gigantic labors in draining the land and opening watercourses. The traditions of the family, whose name is Sze, like the historic annals of the nation, convey the idea of an exaggerated description of an inundation, or a fragmentary account of the Noachian deluge. Now that facilities are increased for extending our knowledge of China, it is not improbable that additional light may be thrown upon its Archæology. With our present means of information we can hardly assign a higher antiquity to the human race, in this part of the world, than will square with Hale's chronology; although this testimony, like that furnished by Dr. Wilson's researches in his recent work entitled, "India Three Thousand Years ago," where the germ of the nation and the institutions of India are fixed at the period between fifteen and twelve centuries before our Era, is only negative; yet it suggests doubts as to the reliability of the deductions of Chevalier Bunsen, as announced in his third volume on Egypt. That erudite Egyptologist has come to the conclusion, from geological evidence and from specimens of pottery, that the valley of the Nile was inhabited eleven thousand years before Christ; and he assigns a possible period of nine thousand years earlier than that for the origin of the human family. We may not on slight grounds concede to any people a higher antiquity than unquestionably belongs to the Chinese, and China as yet affords no support to Bunsen's opinions.*

Dr. Macgowan described the Tomb, the Temple and the Family of Ta Yu, whose living representative is the one hundred and sixtieth of the line.

He also exhibited an impression which he had taken from the celebrated monumental slab of Yu, the undecypherable inscription on which is attributed to that Emperor, and of which Chinese scholars have been able to offer only a conjectural translation. Dr. M. expressed his belief that research and excavations in Western China and Mid-Asia would yield some valuable contributions to the ancient history of the human family; and instanced the city of Ching-tu, the capital of Szechuen, as a place worthy of the visit of a Layard. In the second century before Christ a magnificent Jewish Temple was destroyed by fire in that city, and ages subsequently, after heavy rains, pearls were washed from the mound—the site of the temple:—these pearls being, probably, a portion of the veil which divided off the Holy of Holies.

At the conclusion of these remarks a brief discussion took place between the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, the President of the Society, Mr. A. Wylie, the Rev. Mr. Aitchison and Dr. Courtenay, R.N.; during which several interesting facts illustrative of Chronological research were elicited.

After the discussion Dr. Macgowan laid before the Society a living specimen of the Japanese Salamander, *Salamandrina maxima*.

* Dr. M. adds the following note. Dr. Latham has recently stated, in his Descriptive Ethnology, that he considers the "stationary character of the civilization of China as conclusive against its antiquity as well as the circumstance that our history of it is derived from Chinese and uncriticised sucesss," and he remarks with surprise, what the latest editor of Gibbon had noted, the "strange fact that the ablest Chinese scholars have accepted, without scruple, traditions instead of documents, *expost facto* narratives, improbables dates, doubtful eclipses, unreasonable history, a suspicious astronomy." These charges may not be wholly groundless, at any rate, a reconsideration of all the questions involved is incumbent on Sinologues of the present day, particularly those of this Society as a compliement to recent Oriental research.

Before the meeting closed it was resolved, unanimously, "That the special thanks of the Society be presented to Dr. Macgowan for the contributions he has made to this Society, and that the Council be requested to furnish him with credentials as our representative to the Parent Society, as well as to the approaching meeting of the British Association, and other similar bodies."

ON the 14th instant a communication was made to H. B. Majesty's Consul that the Ningpo boat *Comet*, belonging to Mr. Hart of that place, which had left Ningpo on the 6th to proceed to Shanghai had not since been heard of.

The weather had been generally moderate in the interim; three other boats leaving Ningpo after the *Comet* had all arrived safely; moreover the *Comet* had on board treasure (5,000 Taels); from these combined circumstances it was surmised that possibly the vessel had met with foul-play and been cut off by pirates.

The matter having been referred to the Senior Naval Officer, H. M. Gun-boat *Lee* was ordered to hold herself in readiness to proceed to sea to search the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago for the missing boat, while at the same time the Commander of H. M. Ship at Ningpo was instructed to institute enquiries in the neighbourhood of Chusan.

On the 16th just as the *Lee* was on the point of starting, intelligence reached Shanghai that the *Comet* had been capsized in a squall soon after leaving Ningpo. The crew had all been saved and carried to Chapoo from whence they subsequently returned to Ningpo. Another boat has since gone from Ningpo to seek for the wreck of the *Comet*.

A PARTY of gentlemen recently returned from an excursion to "The Hills" report their having experienced very uncivil treatment at a village situated at the foot of what is known as "The Joss House Hill."

It appears that on Monday 18th inst. as their boats were passing the village at the foot of the hill, the signal haliards of the leading boat accidentally fouled a projecting spar of a native boat lying alongside the bank, and slewing her round, a small fir pole of very inconsiderable value lying between it and another boat was inadvertently broken.

The boats stopping at this moment, for a few minutes to afford the travellers an opportunity of looking at the buildings on the hill, the villagers came up and demanded exorbitant compensation for the slight injury done. These demands were refused and moderate satisfaction offered, but rudely rejected. One of the villagers unobserved, then attempted to carry off a shutter and boat hook of the leading boat which as soon as noticed was quietly taken from him by the owner.

Moderate compensation was again proffered and again declined; the gentlemen were on the point of returning to their boats to proceed on their voyage when one of the villagers made a sudden attack on the leading boat smashing its windows with a bamboo and then assaulting the owner in a violent manner.

The gentleman attacked defended himself with his umbrella and in self defence was obliged to knock one of his assailants down, others having joined in the fray.

The other gentlemen were then obliged to interfere and by the exercise of firmness and forbearance succeeded in quelling the tumult their most obstinate opponents being the foolish women who with "forty virago" power did their utmost to increase the quarrel; *furor arma ministrat*; clods and brickbats, were freely thrown about; the children at the instigation of their polemical mothers zealously aiding them like "powder-monkeys."

Peace being at length partially restored, the gentlemen returned to their boats to proceed, when they were surprised to see several of their late assailants moving onwards to take possession of a small bridge ahead, under which the boats had to pass, armed with stones and other missiles. They again landed and parleyed with the villagers their efforts to keep the peace being aided by the unauthorized diplomacy of the Lowder of one of the boats who bought off further hostility by a payment of cash, while at the same time one of the villagers more sensible than the rest aided by one of the boatmen sent away the women from the bridge and threw the stones into the water.

Thus ended what might have been, unless discreetly handled, a very disagreeable fracas.

On the return of the parties to Shanghai the facts of the case were made known to H. M.'s Consul who at once took measures to bring the matter to the notice of the Chinese authorities.

We hear also that unpleasant incidents of a similar nature have occurred at this village in the case of former excursionists; we rejoice therefore that the matter has been promptly taken up by the British Consul and we trust it may have the effect of putting a stop for the future to these unprovoked attacks.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us there are Agents at Ningpo and its neighbourhood, collecting Chinese emigrants for a French ship that is to call there for them. Complaints had been received from one of the villages that there were six armed foreigners there seizing, kidnapping or otherwise compelling natives to go with them. H. M. Vice-Consul had been applied to, but as they proved not to be Englishmen he could not interfere.

The affair at Tu-yuon is settled, the Taoutai having gained a victory over 8,000 of the malcontents of whom several hundreds were slain.

Four persons were beheaded on the parade ground within the walls last week for breaking into a house and plundering; one was a woman who received the stolen property.

THE following translation of a Proclamation regarding Coolie emigrants is published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of 9th instant. Whilst it threatens with punishment the abuses and atrocities which have been committed in Canton and its neighbourhood, in the collection of Coolies for shipment to Foreign Countries, it authorizes the departure of voluntary emigrants, at the same time warning them against entering into a contract without carefully ascertaining its conditions. We are not aware that any official sanction to emigration has ever before been published by Chinese authority. The venality of the officers under whose superintendence the business may be conducted will be sure to make it a cloak for extortion.

CHOO, *Acting Chief Magistrate of the District of Nanhai, &c., &c., &c., and* HWANG, *Chief Magistrate of the District of Pwanyu, &c., &c., &c.,—Proclaim the following Orders and stringent Prohibitions, in order at a proper value may be set upon the lives of the People, and the dignity of the laws be upheld.*

It has been brought to our knowledge that the City and Suburbs are now infested by a class of vagabonds, who, neglecting honest avocations, and seeking only to benefit themselves by injuring their fellowmen, falsely represent to the poor, and to the young, that Foreigners wish to engage their services at a high rate of remuneration, and under this pretence they inveigle them away to Macao and other places, where they are sold to other parties, put on board Ship, and sent to Foreign Countries. The common name given to the traffic is that of the Sale of Pigs. The people who are thus kidnapped are torn away from their own flesh and blood, and are for ever cut off from their native homes. Cruelty and wickedness such as this cannot be exceeded.

Constituted as we are by our office, the guardians of the people, we, the Magistrates, are most deeply pained at hearing of these proceedings, and the steps we have taken for detecting and punishing the offenders are already on record. Now, however, we hear further that those engaged in this trade of kidnapping, establish themselves either in Houses on Shore, or in Lorchas, and in all sorts of Native Boats on the River. Such practices should be held up to general execration. Therefore, besides calling upon the Military Authorities and the Police to institute both stringent and exact search, to close up such premises wherever found, and to proceed against the Offenders; and besides also making such arrangements and regulations as the subject of Emigration requires, shewing what is allowed, and what is prohibited, we further memorialize to all classes of People, the following directions for their information and guidance:—

If, after the date of this Proclamation, Foreigners continue to hire the People or engage Labourers for service in Foreign Countries, let all those who are disposed to go, be careful to ascertain whether the offers made them are *bond fide*, and that they are not exposing themselves to the kidnappers' designs; let there arrive at a distinct understanding as to the Rate of Remuneration, the Period for which they are to be engaged, the Place to which they are to proceed, and whether they will be able, when absent, to communicate with or remit money to their Families or Friends; and let a special Contract, containing all these Conditions, be first drawn up, which can be recorded in proof of the agreement. When both Parties have given their consent to these Conditions, there is then no objection to your going with the Foreigner; but let all of you be warned against heedlessly listening to the specious stories told by these villains; for he who neglects this caution, may fall into their snare, and find himself, without hope of redemption, a slave in a foreign land, where regrets or repentance will prove wholly unavailing.

Let all the kidnappers also see that they work among themselves a thorough reformation, and abandon their previous evil courses. If, however, they still have to crime, and do not amend their ways, let them know that the moment they are discovered, or information is laid against them, they shall certainly be seized and carried before our tribunals, when the penalties of the laws shall be summarily and severely carried out. However disposed we may be to shew mercy to Offenders, we Magistrates we shall in all such cases give prompt effect to the laws. Let all therefore respect and obey, and disregard not the injunctions of this special Proclamation.

Dated Hien-fung, 9th year, 3d month, 4th day, (6th April, 1859.)

Translated by
(Signed), HARRY S. PARKES.
True Copy, H. F. HANCE.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening last as Mr. W. Davis, lately an officer on board the *Solomon Family*, and formerly a Warrant officer in H. M. Navy, was stepping from a sampan to another lying alongside the Revenue Schooner, to go on board of her, he fell overboard and was seen no more; he was in company with the boatswain of H. M. S. *Actæon* who tried, unsuccessfully, to save him. It was dark and his sight was very bad, in fact he has been complaining of being almost blind. He has left a widow and three children in indigent circumstances, in whose behalf the aid of the benevolent is solicited. The body had not been found on yesterday morning.

NINGPO CHINESE SERIAL.

WE are requested to state that the *Foreign and Chinese Gazette* can be purchased hereafter of Mr. Holmes, General Provisioner, Shanghai. Price, ten cash per copy.

(Communicated.)

SPRING MEETING,
1859.

"QUEEN'S WEATHER" is proverbial, and it was doubtless in acknowledgment of the ultra loyal feelings with which Her Majesty is regarded by such of her subjects as a providence, kind or the reverse as the case may be, has located in Shanghai, that Wednesday last beamed forth brightly, after such a fall of rain as had rendered the course deep as a ploughed field to the prancing prads, with which our turfites competed for the "Blue Ribbon" of Shanghai. "Motley's your only wear," says old Will, and from the charming face (and bonnets) on the Grand Stand, to the valiant but somewhat inebriated defenders of their country outside the rails, the course presented as motley an assemblage as the most sport-loving friend of the people could desire. On one side might be discerned an enterprising thimble-rigger, and a spirited attempt to revive "Old Aunt Sally" was also displayed, but speedily frustrated by our too active "Bobbies," whose energetic, but somewhat apoplectic, superintendent deserved as marked a feature of the meeting, as a rather gridiron gent, possessed of a strong military seat, a dun pony, a gold pin, and was evident a desire to contribute to "Bell's Life," as to the amusement of the assemblage—a trifle in which he proved eminently successful. The appearance of the Grand Stand's verandah was, our well-known gallantry prompts us to say, brilliant as usual, but we feel ourselves compelled to hint scarcely so fresh as heretofore. Some *toilettes* secured to us old friends; but whether this was the fault of an almanac lately published in order to warn the fair wives of the light clothing, or of the P. & O. Company's delays, is a point only to be solved by that ubiquitous, and truthful (?) personage "A frequent Coaster." The sport was good, and many races well contested, but when gentlemen are the only riders we reprehend that system of "roping," which savours strongly of well calculated Betting books.

The Hall opened with the *Woosung Plate*, a half-mile race, for China Ponies only, cleverly won by "Spots," "Topaz" looking fatigued with the exertion of being hard held. All the other starters were out-paced.

The Griffin's Plate.—Half mile heats, for China Ponies. The first heat was won by "Widdicomb," "Wanderer" being a good second—the second beat by "Widdicomb" again, well-sheltered in his running by four ponies entered by the same stable; a dodge, however, scarcely successful, since "Firefly," in impeding "Wanderer," opened a route for the lively "Fly," who came in second.

The Emerald Cup.—For this, after some difficulty at the start, "Cheerful," "Vanguard," and "Sydney" got away on even terms. For the first half mile the lead was taken by "Vanguard," closely followed by "Sydney," "Cheerful," whose careful rider declined the pace in such heavy ground, keeping a dozen lengths behind. This order was maintained until the straight was entered, when "Vanguard" having shot his bolt, "Cheerful" closed upon "Sydney," who, however, won by half a length, notwithstanding the energetic action of the legs of the "Light hearted's" jockey. Had the race been a trifle longer, the judge's decision *might* have been reversed, or to use an old and continental friend's expression, "Two minute more, and it would have been "Cheerful's" race."

The Ladies Purse.—Three quarters of a mile. China ponies only. Won by "Topaz," "Widdicomb" a hard-held second. We anticipate that in the course of next week, we shall be furnished with a copy of the weights, terms to which the fortunate winner of this race acknowledged the presentation of the Purse—this we shall hasten to lay before our readers—perhaps in an extra.

The Oriental Cup.—Was closely contested by all the horses entered, "Shah," "Sultan," "Pailwan," and "Drubl." The last-named came in first, but "Sultan's" rider having proved a foul, with an eye to his own advantage, was much astonished that the race was adjudged by the Committee to "Pailwan," who reached the winning post second. "Sultan" made a bad third, and the "Shah," the favourite, was nowhere.

The Hack Stakes.—Was won by "Young Notorious" in a canter. "Springfield" a bad second. Being true lovers of sport, we shall be glad to see so famous a youngster entered for some more ambitious race on his next appearance.

The Shanghae Park Cup.—Was contested in true racing style by such a field as we have seldom before witnessed on the Shanghai turf, but we apologise to our readers for not having yet been able to ascertain the name of the winner.*

The Tong Yau Plate.—The renowned John Scott's imported "tat" "Byculiah" was the favourite, but proved a sell, having been bowled over by that antiquated Celestial, "Topaz." Thus concluded the first day's sport, which must have been a thorn in the sides of many knowing ones.

On the second day the weather was scarcely so favourable, the attendance hardly so numerous, the ground greatly improved, whilst, several changes for the better were apparent amongst the Bonnets.

The Griffin's Handicap.—This race was won by "Firefly," the "Novice" showing himself a good, over-weighted second.

The Shanghai Cup.—Proved a walk over—an operation successfully performed by "Sydney."

The Chun-see Cup.—Another large field started for this Ten-cup, which was won easily by "Widdicomb," not all the ridicule of the John Day of China, being able to bring in that unmitigated impostor, "Hector," who did not appear to have thrived under his late change of ownership.

The Tontlee Cup.—"Cheerful," "Canrobert," and "Pailwan" started for this race. The third evidently went to make the running, and led off at a touring pace, but the talented rider of "Cheerful" was obviously not to be so drawn out, and lay back for the first mile, with "Canrobert" waiting on him. At the mile-post "Pailwan" was disposed of, and, "Cheerful" took the lead to canip corner, were the chestnut closed with the favourite, and a hard, well contested race resulted in favour of "Canrobert" by only a head.

We think that the merits of these two animals have yet to be decided.

The Hack Race.—Again fell to "Young Notorious," nothing being able to touch him. "Springfield" second.

The Nagasaki Cup.—For Japanese Ponies only, was not such as to lend us to form an exalted estimate of these animals. "Ipecurka" ambled in first, "Tungyu" trotted after, and "Bob Logic" having bolted was looked for in vain—his rider was worthy of a better steed.

The Native Purse.—The Ponies left running last Autumn were the first to make their appearance at the Winning Post on this occasion.

* We are informed that Spots was the winner.—Ed.

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(From the Bombay Standard, March 4.)

Amongst the families of Bombay whose wealth and liberality have been shown by great acts of philanthropy, that of Sassoon is prominent. By the endowment of a Reformatory and Industrial Institution, Mr. David Sassoon has shown a praiseworthy anxiety to relieve the wants not merely of a particular section of the community, but of outcasts from every class. He has set a good example at Bombay by opening one of his stately houses at Mazagon, where on the evening of Monday the 28th ult. he gave a grand ball in honour of the accession of the Queen's Government in India.

The spacious mansion of Sans Souci at Mount road, with its broad avenues and pleasant gardens, was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. The front gate was decorated with a crown of light surrounded with flags and the words Victoria and Albert emblazoned on a scroll; a great transparent arch spanned the avenue leading to the house, and hundreds of lights glittered and sparkled in a pretty fountain which sent forth its waters in diamond ripples. The mansion itself was embroidered with light inside and out.

Five hundred guests were invited, who danced and revelled with a vigour animated and inspired by the beauty of the place and the special character of the occasion. After supper Lord Elphinstone proposed "the Queen," which was received with the usual hearty and loyal manifestations. He then proposed as a toast, "Our worthy Entertainer." His Lordship, after complimenting Mr. Sassoon on the magnificence of the entertainment, adverted to the time when the country was not in the satisfactory state in which it is at present, and when fears were entertained that some portion of the inhabitants of Bombay might be infected by the mutinous spirit prevalent throughout the country. At that time his Lordship felt the highest gratification in receiving the numerous loyal addresses which were presented to him by various classes of natives; but he should never forget that the first of these addresses was one from the Jewish community of Bombay, or that to this address the first signature was that of Mr. Sassoon. After complimenting Mr. Sassoon on his various acts of benevolence, his Lordship particularly noticed the Reformatory and Industrial Institution which Mr. Sassoon had endowed, and which bore the name of the 'David Sassoon Institution.' His Lordship then gave the toast, "Our worthy Host's health," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm by all present.—Dancing was then resumed, and kept up until three next morning, when the company gradually thinned and finally retired, all evidently delighted with their host's liberal and magnificent entertainment.

(From the Friend of India, March 10.)

A Gleam of Light.—Anglo-Indians have ceased to seek for an explanation of the Mutinies. The first idea of a great plot, framed by individuals, and carried out all over India, unsupported by evidence, has gradually died away. The cause of the movement is now sought in institutions which had rendered the English unpopular, and in a native temperament prone alike to cruelty and fraud. The state of our Courts, the suppression of all careers, the absence of sufficient European force, the accumulating religious excitement, are all allowed their due share of weight. But the idea of a plot, of a definite scheme addressed to an understood end, has been almost universally thrust aside. It is revived by a letter from the Special Correspondent of the *Times*. Mr. Russell has seen and reproduces the testimony of an Oude Moulavie, addressed to a high officer in Oude, as to the causes and intrigues by which the rebellion was produced. This account, the first native statement yet published, deserves an attention it has not received in England, and seems unlikely to receive here. It is the more interesting, because Mr. Russell, while reproducing exactly what he has heard and read, is obviously unaware of the full force of the statements he repeats. He questions, for instance, the accuracy of an incident at Awadh, the proofs of which are at this moment in our hands.

According to this account the Moulavie, whose attacks on the temple of Hunooman in 1856 were so minutely reported in our columns, was a tool employed to stir up a religious war. The Minister of Oude, Ali Nucky Khan, had, it appears, punished or injured a noble, a former Premier, who contrived to ally himself with Mohsum-ood-dowlah, a son-in-law of Mahomed Ali Shah. This man, a saturnine but able intriguer, after a vain attempt to interest the Court of Persia in his cause—the Shah refusing to move without money—endeavoured to stir up a civil and religious war in Oude. For this purpose he employed for the second time the Amethie Moulavie, a man who had already excited suspicion of a religious war against the Hindoos:—

"The conspirators, with the aid of some fanatics, native officers in British regiments (one Soubadar Bahadoor Khan), and others, determined on disturbing the peace, attacked the temple of Hunooman, and a fight ensued, in which several of the fanatics were killed. The Moulavie raised a fresh body of men, who (the writer says) were furnished by Ali Nucky Khan, and Mohsum-ood-dowlah, with arms and money. Major General Outram hearing of these proceedings, addressed strong representations to Ali Nucky Khan, who therefore sent a purwana to the Moulavie ordering him to forego his purpose for the time, but the Moulavie refused, and in a fight which ensued with the troops of the Government, sent by the Prime Minister to prevent his attack on the temple, the Moulavie and 300 of his men were killed. Here the narrative, I think, is wrong, for I am told the troops did not interfere."

It is not wrong at all, but accurate to a degree, even to the number of the men slain. The troops were commanded by Col. Barlow, whose skill in suddenly detaching the Mussulmans from his little force, and marching on with the Hindoos alone, probably prevented a religious war. We have still somewhere the daily reports sent in by the spies to the Resident, and some accounts which it was not safe to publish at the time, of the desperate effort made by a party within the Durbar to prevent the issue of any distinct order for the death of the Moulavie. The intrigue though it did not produce the result intended, did undoubtedly cause a revolution. Lord Dalhousie, probably the only man out of Oude, the writer excepted, who believed a religious war imminent, quietly accumulated troops at Cawnpore for its suppression, and had the contest lasted ten days longer, would have marched them to Lucknow. As it was, it was this affair which ultimately produced—not annexation, for *that* was caused solely by the King's refusal to sign the treaty,—but the determination to place the country under British management. The intriguers expected, we doubt not, a change of sovereign, and the change of dynasty crushed at once them and their foes.

The feeling excited by the death of the Moulavie was extreme, a fact which our readers may remember was driven down their throats in 1855 with most unwelcome pertinacity. Accompanied as it was by the issue of pamphlets over Upper India calling on all Mussulmans to arm, it produced that strange surge of excitement described in our issue of October 11, 1855, which swept over the whole face of the Empire. It was intensified by some proceedings of the British Government. The order compelling prisoners to mess together, though it broke no caste rule, compelled men of one province to eat with their caste-fellows of another, a practice which, though not repugnant to their faith, is obnoxious to their sulky spirit of segregation.

An absurd report, spread by the Deputy Collector of Etawah, convinced the people of Oude that the Collector had confined promotion to native Christians. Whether the statement was a mere lie, or was, as we suspect, originally a pun on the Collector's name, it is now impossible to ascertain. Mr. Christian at all events was the last man to give any hint, or form any plan of the kind. Other rumours, still more groundless, were noised abroad, and the flame spread fast throughout Oude:—

"And now comes the story of the chupatties. It appears that one of the conspirators, Rajah Madhoo Singh, sent his vakeel, named Joylall to the Rajah of Benares with the following message:—'A learned and holy Pundit has informed me that if two cakes be made in the name of a certain person' any one, I presume, 'and delivered to the chowkedar of any village, with orders to keep them and to make two cakes like them and send them to the chowkedar of the next village, who is to do the like, and so on throughout the country, all the people will rise in rebellion, and the person in whose name the cakes are sent will rule all India.'"

The cakes visited every village. Then followed the annexation, and the summary settlement, which irritated all the landholders, who eagerly fomented the growing dread on the subject of religious interference. The rest of the story we give in the writer's own words:—

"Mohsum-ood-dowlah despatched his messengers to most of the cantonments where native troops were stationed, to urge them to revolt and mutiny. Rajah Bainie Madhoo Sing, of Amethie, Kooer Sing of Judesnore (whose daughter is married to Bainie Madhoo's son) became persuaded that there was a great design to force Christianity upon the country, and wrote to their relatives in the British employ, entreating them to quit their situations. It was while these materials of mischief were secretly working, and forcing themselves into a dangerous mood, that the greased cartridges were issued to the troops. Now the perfidy of the Government was apparent; all doubt and hesitation were scattered to the winds; regiments refused to receive the cartridges; stories of cruel punishments and degradation flew abroad; the mine was fired; the mutiny broke forth in massacre and blood, and popular insurrection followed. It is curious enough to consider this narrative, and to enquire how much of it is true. The writer, in continuation of his paper, affirms that much discontent was caused by giving the posts of Deputy Collector, Principal Sudder Ameen, Moonshee, &c., to natives who could just gabble the rules and regulations of the courts, and were unfit to administer justice, and they attributed the selection of such men to avarice, and a spirit of economy, 'as Europeans would not hold those offices for the salaries which were paid to natives; and adds one Moulavie, very sententiously, 'it is not a knowledge of regulations, but that of philosophy and morals, which makes a man truly wise.'"

It will be remembered that the sepoys in the very commencement of the mutinies talked always of the great Raja to the North East, and the populace of Calcutta to our knowledge had hold of the same story, and gossipped about a Raja with nineteen lakhs of soldiers, who had taken the 34th N. I. en masse into his service.

There may be some exaggeration in this account, written as it is after the event, but it is strangely consonant with facts of which there can be no doubt whatever. The allusion for example to Lord Hardinge's discharge of fifty thousand men as a cause of disaffection, is not one which would have occurred to a mere raconteur. The fact had been almost forgotten by the European community, though it may well have left a strong leaven of discontent among some of the fighting tribes.

(From the Saturday Review, Feb. 19.)

PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The debates in the two Houses on the night of the Address did great credit to the British Parliament. The right thing was said in the right way. A substantial unanimity of opinion among the speakers made the protest they uttered on behalf of peace seem the deliberate judgment of England, and the tone assumed was calm, manly, and independent. Lord Derby, especially, though civil and even friendly towards the Emperor, expressed very plainly the judgment which this country had formed on the projected scheme of an Imperial crusade. Mr. Disraeli alone—who among the many flatterers of Louis Napoleon, has been the most constant and the most reckless—could not forego the habit of offering the tribute of a timid adulation. He repeated all the stock phrases that celebrate the sagacious ruler, and the wise and great man, who has seen all the advantage to be got out of an alliance with England. But the reception of the panegyric was very different from what it once used to be. It is beginning to be felt that it is rather unnecessary, in an assembly of freemen, to deviate into laudation of a military despot; and that the sagacity of a ruler who, for his own purposes, makes the value of European securities fluctuate to the extent of sixty millions in a fortnight, might be advantageously replaced by a little honest stupidity. And what we are beginning to feel here has long been felt abroad. The leaders of the Constitutional party, more especially in Germany, bring against us exactly the same accusation which, during the last few weeks we have been bringing against Piedmont. They say that we value liberty, not as a thing good in itself, but merely as a thing good for Englishmen in the nineteenth century. We fall down and worship a successful despot, provided we do not feel the immediate inconveniences of his despotism. There is, we are told, no standard of morality, no law of political expediency, by which we venture to say that a despot who wades through blood to a throne is a wrong-doer; and we are as ready to praise the man who tramples liberty under foot as the man who goes through danger to preserve it. It would be difficult to give an honest reply to this charge except by denying that the Parliamentary sycophants have really expressed the national judgment. Gradually the voice of the more reflective, impartial, and independent portion of the public has made itself heard; and as its influence has been aided by an unusually rapid combination of events, it has almost succeeded, and will soon entirely succeed in making current the language which, on such a subject, alone befits the public assemblies of Englishmen. But on no one point in modern times has the general public, and especially the press, placed itself, both in regard to political foresight and moral inflexibility, so decidedly in advance of the recognised chieftains of the Parliamentary parties.

The epithets usually applied to Louis Napoleon in Parliament are sagacious, wise, and great. We are not aware that any flatterer has gone so far as to call him truthful, disinterested, or scrupulous. Primarily, the epithets bestowed on him refer to intellectual qualities, and they are in some measure allowed to pass because it is scarcely ever worth while to dispute publicly a statement which only attributes intellectual ability. One man thinks a speech or book very clever, and another man thinks it very stupid. If a public speaker incidentally passes either judgment, it is out of place to argue with him on a point that seems irrelevant, and to which it is so very difficult to apply any definite tests. So far as any justification of the epithets is ever attempted, the defence rests upon the firmness with which Louis Napoleon has maintained the English alliance. It was very obviously for his interest to secure the advantages which this alliance would bring him; and so far as a man can be called sagacious for following his most obvious interests, we may speak of Louis Napoleon's sagacity. But in doing so we pay a very high compliment to ourselves, and a much higher one than we can feel to deserve. If he has been sagacious because he has not openly quarrelled with a country that could help him, how much more sagacious we have been! If he has treated us well, we have treated him a hundred times better. We have not permitted or instructed a Government back to defame the French army. Our colonels have not exploded against France. We have not bullied any dependent ally of the Emperor. We have not prosecuted poor old Sir Francis Head for seeing in Imperial France the Utopia of rag-pickers. But the real truth is, that the Emperor is called sagacious and wise, not because his supporters in Parliament think that he has shown any great ability, but because, under cover of praising his ability, they can confer on him a moral prestige. When a ruler is said to be wise, it is natural to suppose he is called so with reference to his whole policy, at home as well as abroad. And on the Continent the praise of the English Parliament is taken in this sense. A moral approval of Louis Napoleon's career is understood to be implied. Constitutionalists abroad feel a legitimate wonder at such a deflection from the first principles of moral honesty and civil liberty; and the Imperial party in France take occasion to triumph over their opponents, when a desire to court a successful adventurer obliterates all sympathy in the official representatives of England for the worth, the freedom, and the education of France.

It is, however, so very difficult to impugn the accuracy of epithets which primarily refer to intellectual qualities, that the praise of the Emperor might have continued long after the moral judgment of England had finally pronounced against the dishonest and cruel character of the man, and the degrading tyranny of his system. But, fortunately, he has committed a series of gross, palpable mistakes, and his reputation for sagacity is beginning to perish, because it is beginning to be thought a joke. For the last twelve months he has scarcely taken a single step which the world has not pronounced a blunder, and for the greatest blunder of all, the prosecution of M. de Montalembert, he has paid a heavy price. It is scarcely too much to say that this celebrated trial has been the means of preventing, at least for the present, an European war. It is the protest of England that has made peace possible; and the protest of England is greatly due to the unmistakeable indication of the real tendency, character, and chance of stability of the Empire, which the trial of M. de Montalembert afforded. Some convincing proof was needed that Napoleonism was as black as it was painted: and, when it was seen that one of the first men in France struck the Imperialists with terror because he expressed a very moderate admiration of English liberty, and that occasion was taken of his indiscretion to attempt to trample out the last lingering sparks of liberty in France, England came to a rapid and final conclusion to avoid for the future giving the slightest encouragement to a system under which such things were possible. And at the same time that the English public began to express an open aversion to the Imperial system and policy, it also began to form a much lower opinion of the Emperor's sagacity, wisdom, and greatness. Few persons would deny that Louis Napoleon possesses a cat-like dexterity which enables him to walk softly, spring suddenly, and go straight to the cupboard where the milk is kept. But wisdom is a very different thing; and when it is recognised that the effect of attributing so high a quality to a man who does not deserve it is to aid in establishing his position in Europe and in France—that it implies a tacit condonation of his offences, and that it humiliates the opponents of Imperialism abroad—Englishmen will be as careful henceforth to enforce a more discreet and exact language on Parliamentary speakers as they have been determined, in the crisis that has just arisen, to keep the Italians, for whom they have a genuine regard, from falling into the snare that Imperialism had set for them.

NAPOLEON III. AND ITALY.

The pamphlet on *Napoleon III. and Italy* is more significant through the fact of its publication than in the arguments which it contains. Plausibly arranged and eloquently written, the Imperial manifesto might, as a literary composition, be entitled to considerable praise; but a State paper ought not to be sentimental, rhetorical, or diffuse, and above all it ought to accept without remonstrance all opposition which is known to be practically insurmountable. While critics and students may be willing to follow the reasoning of an author in the order which he has considered most suitable to his purpose, serious politicians will be inclined to commence their perusal of the official apology at the end, in the well-founded conviction that the conclusions of Imperial pamphleteers are incomparably more important than the reasons which are put forward to support them. A subsequent study of the entire essay will more than justify the preliminary assumption, inasmuch as the writer's elaborate disquisition on the history and condition of Italy bears no relation whatever to his final repudiation of the obligation of treaties. "The treaties which bind governments are the international laws of peoples, and would only be invariable if the world were immovable. . . . A Power which would intrench itself behind treaties in order to resist modifications demanded by general feeling, would have, no doubt, for her acquired right, but she would have against her moral right and universal conscience. If, then, it be demonstrated that the situation of the Italian States is, &c., &c., the letter of treaties would be invoked in vain—it would not hold against the necessity of politics and the interest of European order." In other words, positive contracts often fail to coincide with temporary expediency, and until the world becomes immovable promises cannot conveniently be kept. The Governments of Europe in 1815 may perhaps have been aware of the truth that times and circumstances would change in the future as in the past, and that successive generations would not precisely reproduce the opinions of those who went before them. All public and private contracts are subject to a similar objection, but the conditions of leases, of insurances, of national loans, remain invariable, although the world continues to move. On the whole, it has been found in civilized societies that the observance of solemn engagements is conducive to peace and security, nor is it easy to understand the use of treaties if they are to be superseded by the authority of moral right and universal conscience. "The cause of nationality of a living people, of the equilibrium of Europe, and, perhaps, of the independence of the Papacy," cannot, in the absence of any common standard of comparison, be measured against the obligations of treaties. It may be conceded to the French publicist that, in some rare cases, war may be justifiable for the purpose of reconstructing national relations which have become intolerably oppressive; but when the Prince President declared that the Empire was Peace, he knew that the treaties of Vienna were in force, and that Austria was sovereign in Lombardy, and dominant in the greater part of Italy. The sudden discovery by one of the Five Great Powers that moral right has come into conflict with positive law will have little effect in reconciling Europe to an unexpected general war.

The specific proposal or suggestions of the pamphlet are bold and remarkable. The gratuitous declaration that France has nothing to say against the position of Austria in Germany, is equivalent to a menace against Lombardy; and the project of rendering the Pope independent of war, of armaments, of internal and external defence, seems at first sight to involve the abolition of his sovereignty. In compensation for his temporal loss of power, the Pope is to be supported in his spiritual pretensions against Piedmont, and it is by no means impossible that negotiations for that purpose may have been already commenced at Turin. There is much to be said in favour of theoretical aspirations for Italian unity, and for the emancipation of the States of the Church, but if a war is to be commenced as often as some great potentate finds room for improvement in the arrangements of Europe, the doors of the Temple of Janus may as well be taken off their hinges. It is the professed object of the Imperial pamphlet to anticipate the necessity of a rupture by bringing the common influence of the Great Powers to bear upon the Governments which are supposed to be responsible for the Italian difficulty; but the ostensible appeal to the European tribunal is, in fact, only an apology for the isolated policy of one turbulent potentate. No plenipotentiary at a Congress would recommend the evacuation of Lombardy, unless his Government had previously determined to support the demand by an armed intervention; and a general Conference would be absurd, unless both the expectant belligerents had bound themselves to abide by the judgment of their peers.

Intelligent idlers may be amused or interested when a clever writer demonstrates that the menaces which have been met with universal repugnance ought to have been received with ready approval by every disinterested Government. Prussia will, it seems, undo the work of Frederick the Great by supporting Austria against France, and England cannot, without the most glaring inconsistency, abandon the cause of Italy. When a man of business finds that his connexions refuse to join him in some favourite speculation, he makes up his mind either to abandon his enterprise or to carry it out on his own responsibility. Elaborate arguments to show that his friends had formerly spoken well of the undertaking, or complaints of his banker's inconsistency in withholding his customary discounts, would be generally regarded in the City as superfluous and irrelevant disquisitions. The proof that others ought to have done what they steadily refuse to do is the most useless of all logical results; but if the *argumentum ad hominem* is inapplicable to business, the *argumentum ad rem publicam* is even more helplessly inoperative. The Parliament and press of England have clearly expressed the national determination to discountenance, by the steadiest condemnation, every attempt to disturb the peace of the world, and it is scarcely likely that their declarations will be withdrawn to avoid a supposed inconsistency with the language of certain statesmen eleven years ago. Even the well-informed and argumentative Prussians would probably consider an intimation of their present views sufficient, without pointing out that it was not against Austria that Frederick fought at Rosbach.

The official version of the events of 1848, even if it were material to the issue, is altogether at variance with the facts. It is not true that Lord Minto "conveyed to the peninsula the promise of a protectorate from the Cabinet of London," or that the English Government ever discussed the future appropriation of Lombardy, until the province had passed by the fortune of war into the possession of Charles Albert. The Austrian Government had for the moment consented to withdraw within the Venetian frontier; and the question was by universal consent removed from the basis of treaties into the region of military expediency. The writer who repeats Lord Palmerston's erroneous conjectures as to the issue of a war in which England remained steadily neutral, forgets to remind his readers that Lamartine threatened, in the name of the French Republic, to seize upon Savoy, if the King of Sardinia succeeded in making himself master of Northern Italy. Patriotic Piedmontese still recall with bitter indignation the treacherous policy which rendered the name of France more odious than that of the national enemy. They will do well to consider the meaning of the recent declaration that the Alps must not become a fortress against their formidable neighbour. The impudent pretence of Lamartine, that an Italian kingdom in possession of Savoy might become dangerous to France, may possibly have survived the Republic which originated the expedition to Rome. It is undoubtedly true that since 1848 England has felt a sympathy for Piedmont which has seldom been entertained for any foreign State. The practical proof that freedom could exist in Italy prevailed over the scepticism which had been produced by the failure of so many constitutional experiments; but if there were no other reason for deprecating an aggressive war in Italy, the certainty that French co-operation would involve the supremacy of French principles would alone deter all true friends of Piedmont from countenancing the meditated rupture.

It is difficult to deal with the purely nonsensical element which seems indispensable to all French disquisitions on political subjects. There are propositions which are true, and propositions which are false, but unmeaning bombast cannot strictly be said to be either true or false. That Napoleon made Rome into a French department as a step to the establishment of an independent Italian nationality, is a statement which can only be compared to the corresponding allegation that, in establishing a Prefecture at Hamburg, he intended to confer a similar benefit on Germany. Even the small proportion of truth which leavens the voluminous revelations of St. Helena, disappears in the gloss of the modern pamphleteer, who declares that the same object is in the present day to be effected by a warlike process which is, in some mysterious way, distinguishable from conquest. "The Emperor Napoleon thought himself obliged to conquer nationalities in order to free them. If ever his successor had to defend them, it would be to free them without conquering them." Robin Hood thought himself obliged to rob the Sheriff of Nottingham in order to make that functionary's fortune. If ever Rob Roy had to plunder a neighbour, it would be to enrich him without robbing him. Such are the substitutes for sophisms which introduce a project for the commencement of an unnecessary European war.

Perhaps the soundest portion of the pamphlet is to be found in the estimate of the forces which would be necessary in a conflict with Austria. "Italy alone could not defend her independence unless capable of bringing 200,000 disciplined men into the field, of which 20,000 should be cavalry, 500 field pieces, and 200 siege guns, which implies at least 50,000 draught horses. This simple statement shows that it would require at least ten years of a strong and energetic Government to produce such a military power." The inference is, that "Italian nationality will never be the result of a revolution, and can never succeed without foreign help." The infantry, the cavalry, the field pieces, the siege guns, are accordingly to be supplied by France; and Europe is expected, or rather asked, to believe that such an enterprise will be undertaken from a disinterested regard for justice and for oppressed nationalities.—*Ibid.*

(From the Times.)

Will not somebody give poor old England a turn? Have we no poet to celebrate our green meadows and pleasant uplands? Has not England one tradition of past glory by flood or field? Do we count for so little in the councils of the world that there is no body to say a good word for us? Surely there are bright eyes and slender forms in England which well deserve the tribute of a song, although their fair possessors were not christened Peggie, or Norah, or Haidee, or Inez. We poor English folk, we and our fathers, have done a few things in our time, and at last we want to be a nation. We want to set up a "nationality" of our own. We want to have speeches and songs made about us, and to meet together and declare that we are the finest fellows in the world. Everybody is somebody except an Englishman. There is the Slavonic nationality, and the Lombard nationality, and the Celtic nationality—and, oh! ye gods and little fishes!—there is the Corfiote nationality! The very members of our confederate kingdom turn upon us and treat us like dirt. To the inhabitants of the Principality we are but a set of mechanical, unpoetic upstarts, no more to be compared with the leeky thrummers of Welsh harps than a barrel organ with Paganini. A few years back Irish sentimentality and Irish fury were in the ascendant. An idea had got abroad—Tom Moore has much to answer for in this respect—that Ireland was a pale young woman with back hair let down, a symbolic chain in place of a pair of comfortable Balmorals about her ancles, and a small harp in her hand, on which she was always venting her musical spleen against our unfortunate country. Nothing would serve the turn then but a Repeal of the Union. That romantic individual the Irish peasant was erected by the popular voice into a kind of Prometheus Bound, and John Bull was the vulture ever preying on his interesting vitals. Well, the Phœnix Clubs apart, we have pretty well done with that form of human folly, but just as we were hoping to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the three nations were beginning to consider themselves one in theory, as they are in fact, our friends on the other side of the Tweed start up as Separatists. They will have nothing to do with us. They must have a Red Lion of their own. We have actually known instances in which middle-aged Scotchmen have taken offence because the inhabitants of these islands are spoken of collectively as Englishmen. How are we to style ourselves—as "Great Britons?" That won't do, because the Irish would take offence. Shall we say "United Kingdomians?" The Channel Islands would see that conclusion with displeasure. Then, there are the Isle of man and the Scilly Islands, which must be taken into account, and India, and Australia, and the Canadas, and the Sugar Islands. In point of fact, it is not so easy to find a generic term which would satisfy the jealous susceptibilities of the Scotch without wounding the feelings of some other section of the Queen's subjects.

On Tuesday there was a tremendous ovation at the Crystal Palace in honour of the great Scotch poet. There was a great dinner at the London Tavern of the Caledonian Society in honour of Scotchmen and everything Scotch. On the evening of the same day there was a great Scotch musical entertainment at St. Martin's-hall for the purpose of indoctrinating mankind with Scotch music and Scotch songs. In almost every Town-hall in England and Scotland there was something of the sort. Some four columns of our yesterday's impression were taken up with the record of the proceedings, and we might easily fill our whole paper to-day with similar reports. As it is, the public will have had enough of Scotch "nationality" for some time to come. We wish that in any part of the demonstration we could have detected a trace of liberality of feeling towards other lands. Surely, this round world does contain some countries worthy of mark besides the "Land o' Cakes." Surely, a word of recognition might be spared for the claims of other nations to the admiration of mankind. The strange thing is, that when the legitimate pride would appear to depend upon the achievements of the united nations, the vanity lies in dissociating in idea one portion of them from the other. We do not for one moment deny the vast amount of military, of administrative, of commercial ability which the Scotch people have brought to bear upon our common interests. They have done their share,—we question if they have in any way done more. Had they been confined to their own side of the Tweed, and been treated by the English as aliens in blood, language, and religion, we have serious doubts if the name of Scotland would have been heard of in the world as it has been since the kingdoms were united. At this moment a Scotchman is the Queen's representative in Ireland: a Scotchman is the Chief Justice of our Highest Court; a Scotchman has been intrusted with the mission of bringing China and Europe into working intercourse; a Scotchman was the last Governor-General of India. Could such honours have been within their reach had the efforts of Scotland's most gifted sons been confined to that small section of country which lies between the Highland boundary and the little river Tweed? In the South, when they come among us, they are considered as bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. But let us go northwards, and we suddenly find ourselves among men wrapped up in a kind of transcendental notion of their own perfection. They are Scotchmen, we are Englishmen, and must hide our diminished heads. The plain inference we draw is, that a Scotchman is provincial still; he canont shake off the prejudices of his own parish and family. We should as soon expect to hear an Englishman declare "that his heart glowed with "an indescribable throbbing at the recollection "that he was an inhabitant of St Pancras—born "and bred there," as we should to find him flying in the face of a countryman because he was born in one country, and his neighbour in another. It will probably take another half-century before Scotchmen have shaken off this provincial vanity, which sadly mars their many claims to regard and respect.

Betting is immoral; but how can the man who bets be worse than the one who is no better?

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(From the Hongkong Government Gazette.)

Return of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels, Entered and Cleared at the Customs of the PORT OF CANTON, *from the 23d February, to 31st December,* 1858.

Flag.	Entries. No. of Vessels	Entries. Tonnage.	Clearances. No. of Vessels	Clearances. Tonnage.
British, ...	74	45,818	57	39,363
French, ...	1	472	—	—
Hanseatic,..	49	19,140	48	19,000
American, ..	10	13,300	18	12,910
Danish, ...	5	1,490	5	1,490
Peruvian, ..	3	1,260	3	1,260
Prussian,...	3	840	3	840
Dutch,.....	1	360	1	360
	155	82,080	135	75,223

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul for Canton.
British Consulate,
Canton, 5th March, 1859.

WE reprint the following Sailing Directions for Swatow, for a copy of which we are indebted to the writer:—

SWATOW.

Owing to the great increase of Shipping in the Port of Swatow, and looking back on the late accidents, which have happened in the vicinity, we think that a few hints accompanied by sailing directions might be of some use to shipmasters visiting that Port.

Vessels bound to Swatow from the Northward in the N.E. monsoon, should, on making the Cape of Good Hope, steer for it until Bill Islet becomes visible from the deck; steer then for Bill Islet passing it to the N.E. about one mile, then steer for Sugar Loaf Island until you bring Bill Islet on with the Cape, that being the old leading mark by which vessels of a heavy draught of water have successfully entered the Port, keep this bearing, until the centre of Sugar Loaf bears S. West. A N.W. course will then take you clear, passing the Light House on Double Island about 2 cables length; a mid-channel course (passing the remaining part of the first tier of fishing stakes on the north shore on the starboard hand,) will take you to the anchorage off Swatow.

Vessels running down, with night coming on, will find a safe anchorage by bringing Clipper point of Namoa to bear N.W. two miles.

In moderate weather, vessels waiting for tide or other unavoidable causes, might anchor with Bill Islet bearing West distant 2 miles.

The tides in crossing the straits of Namoa, set N.E. and S.W. Vessels in light winds should guard against being set into the straits. The flood tide off Bill Islet sets nearly N.W. and S.E. and through Sugar Loaf and Double Island channels East and West, which should be allowed for in a light breeze when opening those passages.

The wreck of the *Margaret West*, if any portion still remains, lies about half way between the Light House and the eastern extremity of Sugar Loaf, by following the former directions you will pass about 2 cables to the N.E. of same.

The Gale of 21st September has not in any way altered the channel. The Joachim Bank is gradually extending to the S.E. with Double Island bearing N. to N. by W. and Bill Islet South; there are only 2¾ fathoms.

The tides inside Double Island are very irregular; chiefly from local causes, but in ordinary weather it is high water, full and change at 3 P.M. rise and fall of spring tides from 8 to 9 feet. Any vessel of from 13 to 14 feet draught of water with a fair wind could, in fine weather with no ground swell, enter the port at any time of tide with perfect safety,

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Chief Officer of the late Brig "Anonyma."

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

230—Shirreff (Emily) Intellectual Education, and its influence on the Character and Happiness of Women.
366—Violenzia—a Tragedy.
494—Walpole (Horace) Letters of—9th vol.
702—Townend (Wm.) The descendants of the Stuarts.
703—Elliott (Mrs. Dalrymple) Journal kept during the Great French Revolution.
704—Cornwallis Correspondence (The) Edited by Ross—3 vols.—1859.
1231—Steinmitz, Japan and her People.
1232—Kelly (Wm.) Victoria in 1853 and 1858.
1233—Blakesley (Rev. J. W.) Four months in Algeria.
1840—Bulwer (Sir E. Lytton) What will he do with it?—4 vols.
2321—Frederick the Great and his Merchant—2 vols.
2322—Andrews (A.) The History of British Journalism—2 vols.
2323—Livingstone (Dr.) Cambridge Lectures.
2324—Lola Montez, The Lectures of.
2325—Facts, Failures and Frauds, by D. Morier Evans.
2326—Morley (Hy.) Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair.
2327—Dasent (G. W.) Popular tales from the Norse.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.
Shanghae, 6th April, 1859.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr 15	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Apr —	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 16	Maria	Da. bk	304	Ingermann	Hongkong	Mar 30	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Maria Elizabeth	Du. bk	313	Van der Palk	Hongkong	Apr 1	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Crest of the Wave	B. ship	776	Steele	Liverpool	Nov 23	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Kingston	B. ship	843	Weeks	New Zealand			Dent and Co
.. 17	Vindex	B. schr	179	Filleul	Japan	Apr —	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 17	Shanghai	B. str.	760	Gribble	Hongkong*	.. 12	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P & O. Agent
.. 17	Greyhound	Chil. sh	401	Ahlmann	Hongkong	.. 1	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Clio	Bre. bk	470	Frohling	Swatow	.. 7	Sugar, &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 17	Fanny Kirchner	Old. bk	428	Black	Swatow	.. 7	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Wanderer	A. schr	175	King	Japan	.. 2	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 18	Arthur	A. bark	554	Hoyt	Canton	.. 1	Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr 16	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Su	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 16	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 17	Italian	B. str.	557	Webster	Hongkong	Silk & Su.	Turner and Co
.. 17	Johanne	Da. bg.	199	Diedrichsen	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Nora	B. schr	165	Williams	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Elmstone	Nagasaki	Re-expts	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 17	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper	Fuchau	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 18	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn			Dent and Co
.. 19	Helvetia	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	B. ship	557	Silk	London	Tea & Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Amazone	Apr 12	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Siemssen and Co		
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ann Key	Apr 13	B. schr	121	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Anna	Apr 12	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Arthur	Apr 18	A. bark	554	Hoyt	Augustine Heard and Co		
Beverley	Apr 10	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Bintang	Mar 15	Du. sch	258	Cowan	A. Howard	Amoy	Early
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Clio	Apr 17	Bre. bk	470	Frohling	Harkort and Co		
Crest of the Wave	Apr 16	B. ship	776	Steele	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Egmont	Apr 2	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	Guam	cld 20th
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Europa	Apr 5	Bre. sh	770	Arians	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	23d inst.
Fanny Kirchner	Apr 17	Old. bk	428	Black	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh	401	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co		
James Lemon	Mar 23	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	491	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Kate	Apr 16	B. bark	346	Grange	James Hooper		
Kingston	Apr 17	B. ship	843	Weeks	Dent and Co		
Lady Inglis	Apr 4	B. bark	376	Twizell	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Lobelia	Mar 7	B. shpd	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Maria	Apr 16	Da. bk	304	Ingermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Maria Elizabeth	Apr 16	Du. bk	313	Van der Palk	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Maryland	Apr 10	A. bark	194	Crosby	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	23d inst
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mercator	Mar 23	Du. bk	400	Van der Woude	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Swatow	cld 21st
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Myrtle	Apr 10	A. bark	398	Botsford	Captain		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Norden	Mar 30	Swe. sh	612	Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Amoy	cld 19th
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	824	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	Early
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str.	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Shanghai	Apr 17	B. str.	760	Gribble	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	27th inst*
Tung Yu	Apr 7	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Van der Palm	Apr 14	Ned. bk	431	Markus	Order		
Vindex	Apr 17	B. schr	179	Filleul	Dent and Co		
Wagoola	Mar 15	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wanderer	Apr 18	A. schr	175	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	cld 13th
Ziba	Mar 7	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fletcher and Co	Fuchau	23d inst
44 Merchant Vsls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	60
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	313	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benestt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.; Chrysolite, 30th do.; and Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.
Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec.; Georgiana, 5th Feby.; and Hersilia, 6th do.
Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do. *Falmouth*—Phantom, 1st Feby.
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan. *Sunderland*—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.; and Earl of Southesk, 17th Jan.
New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 2*	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

TO GREAT BRITAIN, (direct), HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND. Year ending 30th June,	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
.... 1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
.... 1848-49	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
.... 1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
.... 1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,611	11,068,510	750
.... 1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
.... 1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	531
.... 1853-54	....	....	29,836,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,071
.... 1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,508	23,738,881	......
.... 1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	29,650,537	29,939,979	1,188
.... 1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
.... 1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July,* 1857, *to 30th June,* 1858.

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,012,968	7,158,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE,	444,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do..	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do..	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do..	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do..	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do..	429,255	....	429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do..	225,891	381,772	607,663	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do..	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do..	678,200	201,760	879,960	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do..	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do..	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do..	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do..	569,693	284,798	854,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do..	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do..	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do..	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do..	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do..	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do..	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do..	520,480	285,595	806,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	..do..	297,768	283,823	581,591	832

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	135:16	....	10,109
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do..	....	718,461	718,461	....	....	....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..	....	1,054,328	1,054,328	26:69	....	....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do..	....	590,112	590,112	....	....	....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	873	..do..	....	861,500	861,500	39:95	....	4,100
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..	....	639,258	639,258	48:94	....	....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	....	....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do..	....	820,555	820,555	20:40	....	4,550
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..	....	750,380	750,380	....	....	....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..	....	913,133	913,133	54:77	....	....
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..	....	791,400	791,400	171:52	....	10,575
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do..	....	739,903	739,903	23:15	....	....
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do..	25,400	536,391	561,791	53:60	....	....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56	....	3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do..	26,000	814,434	840,434	131:63	....	2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do..	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40	....	1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *	....	296,323	296,323	....	....	....
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do..	....	597,810	597,810	....	....	....
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do..	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	....	....

* *Viâ* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.
From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	....	....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	....	....	294,609

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	do	2,629
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.	812	do	1,829
.. 8	Mary P. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	410	do....*viâ* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.	750	do	3,015
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do....*viâ* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	744
.. 7	Aden, str.	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.	812	do	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.	812	do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.	750	do	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.	337	do	1,947
.. 16	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,148
.. 17	Italian, str.	557	do	53

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